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Date: October 11, 2000

Atty. Docket No. RLC-74

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the original patent application of:

Inventors: Scott Brown, Brad Peabody, Gary Pollard, Milton Hotard, Rod Washington and Barry Rodgers, have made an invention pertaining to:

For: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BIT LEVEL NETWORK DATA MULTIPLEXING

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Enclosed are:

__x__ 14 pages specification, 3 pages of claims, 1 page of Abstract and 2 sets of 7 sheets of informal drawings (Figures 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5a and 5b).

__x__ An un-executed Declaration combined with Power of Attorney.

FEE CALCULATION

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Independent Claims	- 3 = 0 x	$78.00	$ 0.00
TOTAL FILING FEE			$ 710.00

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X $ to cover the total filing fee of $710.00

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Respectfully submitted,

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

For:

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BIT LEVEL NETWORK DATA MULTIPLEXING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of Invention

This invention relates generally to the field of control systems. More particularly this invention relates to control systems using data link modules communicating on a serial time-division multiplex bus capable of transferring large amounts of complex data.

2. Description of the Related Art

Serial multiplexed data systems, or bit level networks, capable of communicating single bit and variable length words, are well known as described in United States Patent Number 4,808,994, issued on February 28, 1989, and United States Patent Number 5,706,289 issued on January 6, 1998, both to Robert E. Riley, incorporated herein by reference.

The previous systems have benefits that include low cost, the use of only four wires for power and communication, and efficient data transfer. However, these bit level networks have traditionally been limited to transferring discrete input and output status data and some limited analog values. In the bit level networks of the prior art, data is transmitted in a unit termed a scan. A scan consists of a data frame for each available data channel prefaced by a synchronizing signal.

The data frame generally consists of a predetermined number of bits, typically 512 bits, which contains commands and data positioned within the data frame to coincide with the frame address boundaries configured in the modules. After receiving the synchronizing signal, each module watches for the command/data located at the proper position of the proper channel corresponding to the frame address and channel number configured for that module.

Often it is desirable to transfer large amounts of complex data containing information about a remote piece of equipment back to a central control station. Examples of such desirable information includes, but is not limited to, vibration, temperature, motor current, and voltage waveform data. These bit level network systems described by Riley provide efficient transfer of binary data and word data

but are not capable of transferring large amounts of data due to limited addressing capabilities.

Accordingly, there is a need for a system and method for transferring large amounts of complex data across a bit level network. Further, there is a need to retaining the simplicity, cost effectiveness, and reliability of the prior art bit level network while accomplishing the transfer of large amounts of complex data.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A system and method for data table multiplexing on a serial multiplex data system is described. The method used to transfer this data is a software data multiplexing protocol that utilizes the previous physical layer protocol and is capable of coexisting with previous systems.

Multiple bit addresses within a time multiplexed data stream are assigned functions such as register number, data, and error detection. This establishes a data transfer frame that is used to multiplex data between a host and a module. The module includes a section of random access memory used as a register map. Communication to and from the host is accomplished through the register map. This map contains module setup information, software configuration settings, raw data, and summary data. Commands are sent from the host to the module and the module responds accordingly. The host commands the module to read registers from its map and respond with the values or to write registers with the values sent. Registers are designated in the module as read only, write only, or read/write. This facilitates data protection methods.

The incorporation of error detection and correction means increase the reliability of the system. Predetermined responses to detected errors result in predetermined actions. Some register addresses or data values are designated to indicate the detection of an error or request retransmission of a command or a response.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

The above-mentioned features of the invention will become more clearly understood from the following detailed description of the invention read together with the drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of an overall system incorporating the present invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram of an individual data link module usable in the system of Figure 1;

Figure 3a is a bitwise representation of a message communicated using the system of Figure 1;

Figure 3b illustrates the data stream of multiple multi-bit messages on the bit level network of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a flow diagram of the communication between a host and a module;

Figure 5a is a flow diagram of the response to an error in a message transmitted between a host and a module; and

Figure 5b is a continuation of the flow diagram of Figure 5a.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A method and apparatus for data table multiplexing on a serial multiplex data system is described. The method used to transfer this data is a software data multiplexing protocol that utilizes the previous physical layer protocol and is capable of coexisting with previous systems. Multiple bit addresses within a time multiplexed data stream are assigned functions such as register number, data, and error detection. This establishes a data transfer frame that is used to multiplex data between a host and a module.

Figure 1 illustrates a schematic of a typical serial multiplexed network system **10** allowing the transfer of large amounts of complex data according to the present invention. The system includes a plurality of control data link modules **12a, 12b, . . . 12*n*** and a plurality of controlled data link modules **14a, 14b, 14c, . . . 14*n***. To indicate a variability of the number of modules, the element numbers form a series with *n* representing a variable end to the series. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the number of control and controlled modules is selected on the basis of input and output devices to be serviced and that number may vary without interfering with the advantages of the present invention. The system also includes an interconnecting cable generally having four conductors: a DC supply voltage conductor **15** and a common conductor **16** connected to a main power supply **20**, a data bus conductor **17**, and a clock pulse conductor **18** connected to a clock pulse source **22**. The power supply **20** and clock **22** can be located in a host **28,** such as a PC or similar device having a processor **29**. Each conductor **15-18** is connected to each module **12, 14** in any desired network topography. The order or arrangement of the interconnection is of no consequence. The system further includes a plurality of input devices **24a, 24b, . . . 24*n***, one connected to each control module **12**, and a plurality of output devices **26a, 26b, 26c, . . . 26*n***, one connected to each controlled module **14**.

In the illustrated embodiment, the DC supply voltage conductor **15** and the common conductor **16** are connected to a single power supply **20** which furnishes power to all of the modules **12, 14**. Those skilled in the art will recognize that it may be desirable to provide multiple power supplies, each servicing a different group of modules **12, 14**.

Further, those skilled in the art will recognize that the common conductor **16** can be eliminated where a common ground between the modules **12, 14** is otherwise readily available. Figure 2 generally illustrates the host **28** and a representative module **30,** selected from the group of modules **12** and **14,** capable of transferring large amounts of complex data across the system **10** of Figure 1. The host **28** acts as a master to the slave module **30**. The host **28** and the module **30** are not shown directly connected to indicate some distance of separation between the host **28** and module **30**. Those skilled in the art will recognize that this distance can be a few feet or a distance approaching the signal limits of the serial multiplexed data system bus.

The module **30** includes an internal power supply **32** connected to the direct current supply voltage conductor **15** and the common conductor **16**. The internal power supply **32** provides the various supply voltages required by the various components of the module **30**.

The module **30** communicates with the serial multiplexed data system bus **17** using basic signal conditioning circuitry via a serial multiplexed network interface **34**. The interface connects signals from the data bus **17** to a synchronous serial port on a processor **36**. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the processing device can be any known logic device.

The module **30** includes a signal conditioning circuit **38** which serves to interface the module **30** with an input or output device, **24** or **26** respectively. In the illustrated embodiment, the signal conditioning device **38** is responsive to at least one sensor **40** for measuring data from an associated device (not shown). Those skilled in the art will recognize that sensors **40** monitoring any number of items of interest can be incorporated within or connected to the module **30**, provided sufficient storage for the acquired data is available. For example, a motor monitor may include sensors to monitor motor acceleration and motor temperature. The signal conditioning circuit **38** conditions the measurements obtained from the sensor **40** and monitors for loss of signal at the sensor **40**. As the sensors typically provide analog data, the signal conditioning circuit **38** converts the analog data to digital data and passes the digital data to the processor **36** for storage and transmission. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the

input or output device, **24** or **26** respectively, can be a controller, indicator, or other device which accepts a signal from the module **30** without interfering with the advantages of the present invention.

The module **30** includes a user input/output (I/O) interface **42** which allows the operator to configure the module **30** and to check the status of the module **30**. In one embodiment, the module **30** occupies thirty-two consecutive addresses on a first multiplexed channel **31** of a preselected channel set **33**, at a position known as the frame address **35**, and thirty-two consecutive addresses on the next consecutive or another multiplexed channel **37** of the preselected channel set **33** for a total of sixty-four addresses. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the number of consecutive addresses can vary without interfering with the advantages of the present invention. The frame addresses **35** on the two multiplexed channels **31** and **37** are the same. Those skilled in the art will recognize that while a consecutive channel pair **33** is discussed, a set of any number of preselected channels **33** to transport more than two data segments can be used at the expense of the number of accessible devices without interfering with the advantages of the present invention.

The frame address **35** and the channel pair or channel set **33** for the module **30** must be configured. In the illustrated embodiment, the user I/O interface **42** includes two input devices and three output devices. The input devices include a frame address **35** selector **44** and a channel pair or channel set **33** selector **46**. While the illustrated embodiment of the input devices **44, 46** common to serial multiplexed data systems is described below, those skilled in the art will recognize other embodiments which may be used without interfering with the advantages of the present invention. The output devices include a warning indicator **50**, an alarm indicator **52**, and a power indicator **54**. In one embodiment, the output indicators **50, 52, 54** are color coded light emitting diodes which can be sequenced to flash indicating a specific message. Those skilled in the art will recognize that other output indicators could be used without interfering with the advantages of the present invention.

In one embodiment, the configuration of the module **30** is accomplished using a dual inline package (DIP) switch having at least eight positions. As there

are eight possible multiplex channel pairs, three positions of the DIP switch are used. The first frame address **35** of each multiplexed channel, **31** and **37** for instance, contains information relating to the multiplex address of that channel. Accordingly, there are seven allowed serial multiplexed frame addresses **35** for each multiplexed channel, such as channels **31** and **37**. The frame addresses **35** begin on 32-bit boundaries with the first allowed address for a module **30** being address 32. The last sixteen addresses occupied by the module **30** contain the Complementary Data Retransmission (CDR) check word. The frame address range is set using at least three positions on the DIP switch thereby providing for the selection of all available frame address ranges.

Finally, the module **30** includes a section of random access memory used as a register map **56**. Communication to and from the host **28** is accomplished through the register map **56**. The register map **56** contains module setup information, software configuration settings, raw data, and summary data. Commands are sent from the host **28** to the module **30** and the module **30** responds accordingly.

The host **28** can command the module **30** to read a register **57** from the register map **56** and respond with the values from that register or to write to a register **57** the values sent. Registers **57** in the module **30** can be designated as read only, write only, or read/write, thereby facilitating data protection methods. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a microcontroller, or other suitable processing device, could be substituted for the processor **36** and the register map **56** without interfering with the advantages of the present invention.

Figure 3a illustrates a bitwise representation of one embodiment of a multi-bit message **60**. The message **60** includes a 16-bit Command for Module message segment 62 and a 16-bit Data for Module message segment 64, each starting at the same frame addresses **35** on sequential or preselected multiplexed channel sets **33**. The Command for Module (CFM) message segment **62** appears on the first multiplexed channel **31** of the preselected multiplexed channel set **33.** The Data For Module (DFM) message segment **64** appears on the sequential or next multiplexed channel **37** of the preselected multiplexed channel set **33**. The format for both the CFM **62** and the DFM **64** is defined for each register **57** being

addressed (bit, signed, unsigned, etc.). The bus data is from the least significant bit (LSB) to the most significant bit (MSB) with the LSB being the lowest serial multiplexed data system address. Each message segment **62, 64** is duplicated with CDR data check segments,**74** and **76** respectively, thereby making up the full 64-bit message **60**.

The 16-bit CFM includes five command bits, or operator, **66** followed by eleven bits containing the operand **68**, the number of the register **57** within the module **30** to be acted upon. Specifically, the command bits **66** include a first bit setting whether the command is a read request or a write request, the read/write request bit **70**, and four bits which are unused **72**. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the unused bits **72** could be used to implement a CRC checksum for the operand **68**, if desired, without interfering with the advantages of the present invention.

Figure 3b illustrates the data stream of multiple multi-bit messages **60** being sent between the host **28** and more than one module **30** on the bit level network **10** as shown and connected in Figure 1. Figure 3b represents the data stream during one scan of all the multiplexed channels on the network **10**. For simplicity, only two modules, **12a** and **14a**, will be discussed in this model, module **n** is shown to indicate that other modules **30** could be on the same preselected channel set **33**. Modules **12a** and **14a** are each configured to a particular frame address, **35/12a** and **35/14a** respectively, on the selected channel set **33**. Over the data line **17**, the host **28** sends message **60/12a** to module **12a** and message **60/14a** to module **14a**. The command segments **62/12a** and **62/14a** of associated messages **60/12a** and **60/14a** each start at the their respective frame addresses, **35/12a** and **35/14a,** on the first channel **31** of the preselected channel set **33**.

For this discussion, the read/write bit **70/12a** of message **35/12a** will be set to "WRITE" and the operand **68/12a** will be register number "**M**". The read/write bit **70/14a** of message **35/14a** will be set to "READ" and the operand **68/14a** will be register number "**B**". The data segments **64/12a** and **64/14a** of associated messages **60/12a** and **60/14a** each start at the their respective frame addresses, **35/12a** and **35/14a,** on the second channel **37** of the preselected channel set **33**.

On the second channel **37** of the preselected channel set **33**, module **12a** will "WRITE" the data received during data segment **64/12a** into register number "**M**" of module **12a**'s register map **56/12a** and module **14a** will "READ" data from register number "**B**" of it's register map **56/14a** and place that data on the network during data segment **64/14a**.

Figure 4 is a flow diagram of the communications between the host **28** and the module **30**. The host begins generating a message for the module in step **100**. When communicating from the host **28** to the module **30**, the host **28** expects a response to the command during the next complete scan of the module **30** following the scan transmitting the message **60**. If the host **28** cannot ensure that it can change all 32-bits of the message **60** it is sending in one scan, as shown in step **102**, the host **28** sends a changing data indicator in the CFM field while altering the DFM field **104**. In one embodiment, the changing data indicator is the command 0xFFFF. The module **30** echoes the message **60** if it receives a changing data indicator in the CFM field **106**. The host **28** supports CDR on this command as well. A complete message **60** is transmitted from the host **28** to the module **30** in step **108**.

The module **30** receives the message **60** from the host **28** in step **110**. The message is decoded and the CDR verified in step **112**. The decoded message **60** is checked to ensure that it is not corrupt and does not contain errors in step **114**. If the message **60** is corrupt or contains errors, then appropriate remedial actions are taken in step **116**. The CFM **62** is parsed to determine whether the message **60** is a read or write request from the host **28**. For a read command, the module **30** reads the contents of the specified register in step **120** and responds with a message **60** containing the contents of the requested register on the next scan of the module **30** in step **122**. The module **30** responds to a write command from the host **28** by passing the entire message **60** received back to the host **28** in step **124** and the specified register is updated with the contents of the DFM **64** in step **126**.

The incorporation of error detection and correction means increase the reliability of the system. Predetermined responses to detected errors result in predetermined actions. Some register addresses or data values are designated to indicate the detection of an error or request retransmission of a command or a

response. Figure 5 illustrates a flow chart of the response to an error in the message **60**. When a message **60** is received it is examined for errors. If the message **60** is deemed corrupt in step **200**, no action is taken based upon the information contained in the message **60**, as indicated in step **202**. If no error exists, as decided in step **204**, the message **60** is processed in step **206** and the next scan is begun in step **224**. If it is determined in step **204** that the message **60** contains an error, a decision is made as to whether the message **60** contains multiple errors or a single point error in step **208**. A message **60** having multiple errors is treated as if it has a CDR error in step **210**.

For single point errors, the nature of the error is identified and an appropriate response provided. The single point errors assume all other conditions are valid. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the order of the decision steps is insignificant. If an attempt was made by the host **28** to write to a read-only register in step **212**, then the module **30** returns a message **60** containing the original CFM with the DFM reflecting the contents of the register in step **214**. If the host **28** sends register data that is invalid or out-of-range in step **216**, then the module **30** returns a message **60** containing the original CFM with the DFM clamped to the closest limit in step **218**. If the module **30** fails to echo a write message in step **220**, then the host **28** chooses whether to resend the original message **60** or ignore the error and send a new message in step **222**. The remaining errors produce the same response. If the message contains an invalid CDR checkword in step **226**, or the host **28** sends an invalid register number in step **228**, then a message **60** is returned from register number 2001 with DFM containing the value 9999 in step **232**. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the register number and value denoting this error can vary without interfering with the advantages of invention. Upon receipt of a transmission from the module **30** with a register number of 2001 and data of 9999, then the host **28** repeats the previous message **60** in step **234**. If the module **30** receives a message **60** with a register number of 2001 and data value of 9999 from the host **28**, then the module **30** retransmits the original message **60** in step **240**. After retransmission, that communication exchange is closed.

Any serial multiplexed data system fault (bus fault, loss of clock, frame length error, etc.) is deemed a loss of communications with the host **28**. In the event of the loss of communications, a notification is given, e.g., the appropriate indicators **50, 52, 54** on the module **30** illuminate. If the module **30** is in a continuous scan mode when the communication loss occurs, then the module **30** remains in the continuous scan mode. If the module **30** is in a single scan mode when the communication loss occurs, then the module **30** transitions to the continuous scan mode.

In either the continuous scan or single scan mode, the module **30** transitions to the limits currently loaded at the beginning of a new cycle of data processing when communications are lost. When the module **30** reestablishes communications with the host **28**, the module **30** remains in the continuous scan mode and ceases annunciating loss of communications. The module **30** also sets a flag in a register denoting the loss of communications. To clear the loss of communications notice, the host **28** must reset this flag. If the module **30** is not actively scanning and a communication fault occurs, the module **30** starts processing data in the continuous scan mode.

The communication speed of the network depends on a number of factors including whether the data is multiplexed and the configuration of the physical layer hardware. Accordingly, it is preferred not to base a determination of the loss of communications by counting the number of erroneous messages. Some serial multiplexed data system host **28** interface cards can only change the data to 16 serial multiplexed data system addresses at a time. This operation is due to a 16-bit interface to the memory in these cards and the asynchronous interface between these cards and the systems they are connecting. A personal computer based-application could change data for 16 addresses and then get interrupted before it could write the data for the remaining 16 addresses in the module **30**. In this scenario, the data for the 32 addresses for the module **30** contains incomplete data and CDR errors. The module **30**, not knowing why the message is corrupt, would ignore the message. Networks that have very fast clocks and no multiplexed data accumulate many more errors than networks with slower clock rates and/or multiplexed data. Because many more scenarios like this one exist, the loss of

communications due to incorrect message packets is based on time and not the number of incorrect message packets received.

Accordingly, a method and apparatus for data table multiplexing on a serial multiplex data system has been shown and described. The method used to transfer this data is a software data multiplexing protocol which uses the identical address space on two sequential data channels to send a message containing a command for a specific register on channel and the associated data on the second channel. The method and apparatus utilizes the previous physical layer protocol and is capable of coexisting with previous systems. Multiple bit addresses within a time multiplexed data stream are assigned functions such as register number, data, and error detection. This establishes a data transfer frame that is used to multiplex data between a host and a module.

While only one embodiment has been shown and described, it will be understood that it is not intended to limit the disclosure, but it is intended to cover all modifications and alternate methods falling within the spirit and the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

CLAIMS

Having thus described the aforementioned invention, we claim:

1. An apparatus for transferring multiplexed multiple multi-bit messages across a bit level network, said apparatus comprising:

a network interface for accessing the bit level network, said network interface configured to transmit and receive a message at a preselected one of a plurality of time-division multiplex addresses on each channel of a preselected channel set;

a processor in communication with said network interface;

a memory in communication with said processor; and

a second interface for connecting either an input or an output device to said processor;

whereby the multiple multi-bit messages are transmitted over said network interface.

2. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said network interface includes a clock signal and a data signal.

3. The apparatus of Claim 2 wherein said data signal is a serial data stream synchronized with the said clock signal.

4. The apparatus of Claim 2 wherein said data signal includes said message, said message including a command segment and a data segment, said command segment includes at least an operator and an operand.

5. The apparatus of Claim 4 wherein said command segment is a serial bitstream starting at a specified address determined by said clock signal on a first channel of said preselected channel set and said data segment is a serial bitstream starting at said specified address on a second channel of said preselected channel set.

6. The apparatus of Claim 4 wherein said operator includes a read request, said memory at a location specified by said operand contains data which is copied to said data segment.

7. The apparatus of Claim 4 wherein said operator includes a write request, said data segment contains data which is copied to said memory at a location specified by said operand.

8. A method for transferring large amounts of complex data between a data link module and a host across a bit level network , said method comprising the steps of:

(a) configuring a channel set to said data link module;

(b) configuring a frame address to said data link module;

(c) sending a message from said host to said data link module, said message including a message command segment on a first channel of said channel set at said data link module frame address and a message data segment on a second channel of said channel set at said data link module frame address, said message command segment including a register operand and at least either of a read request or a write request;

(d) accessing a register in said data link module specified in said register operand as a specified register;

(e) sending a reply from said data link module to said host, said reply including a reply command segment on a first channel of said channel number pair at said data link module frame address and a reply data segment on a second channel of said channel number pair at said data link module frame address.

9. The method of Claim 8 wherein said message command segment includes a read request, said step of accessing a register in said data link module further comprises the step of reading a value from said specified register as a read value.

10. The method of Claim 9 wherein said reply command segment equals said message command segment and said reply data segment contains said read value.

11. The method of Claim 8 wherein said message command segment includes a write request, said step of accessing a register in said data link module further comprises the step of writing said message data segment to said specified register.

12. The method of Claim 11 wherein said reply command segment equals said message command segment and said reply data segment equals said message data segment.

13. A data link module connected to a data bus and a master clock line for use in a bit level network system having multiple data link modules, the master clock line for generating a predetermined number of time slots for a complete multiplexed channel, each time slot on the complete multiplexed channel associated with an address location of at least one data link module or a data bit on the data bus, said data link module comprising:

means for interfacing with either an input device or an output device;

means for receiving data from the data bus at a predetermined time slot on a first multiplexed channel, said data being a multiplexed multibit message including at least a command segment and a data segment;

means for sending data to the data bus during said predetermined time slot on a second multiplexed channel;

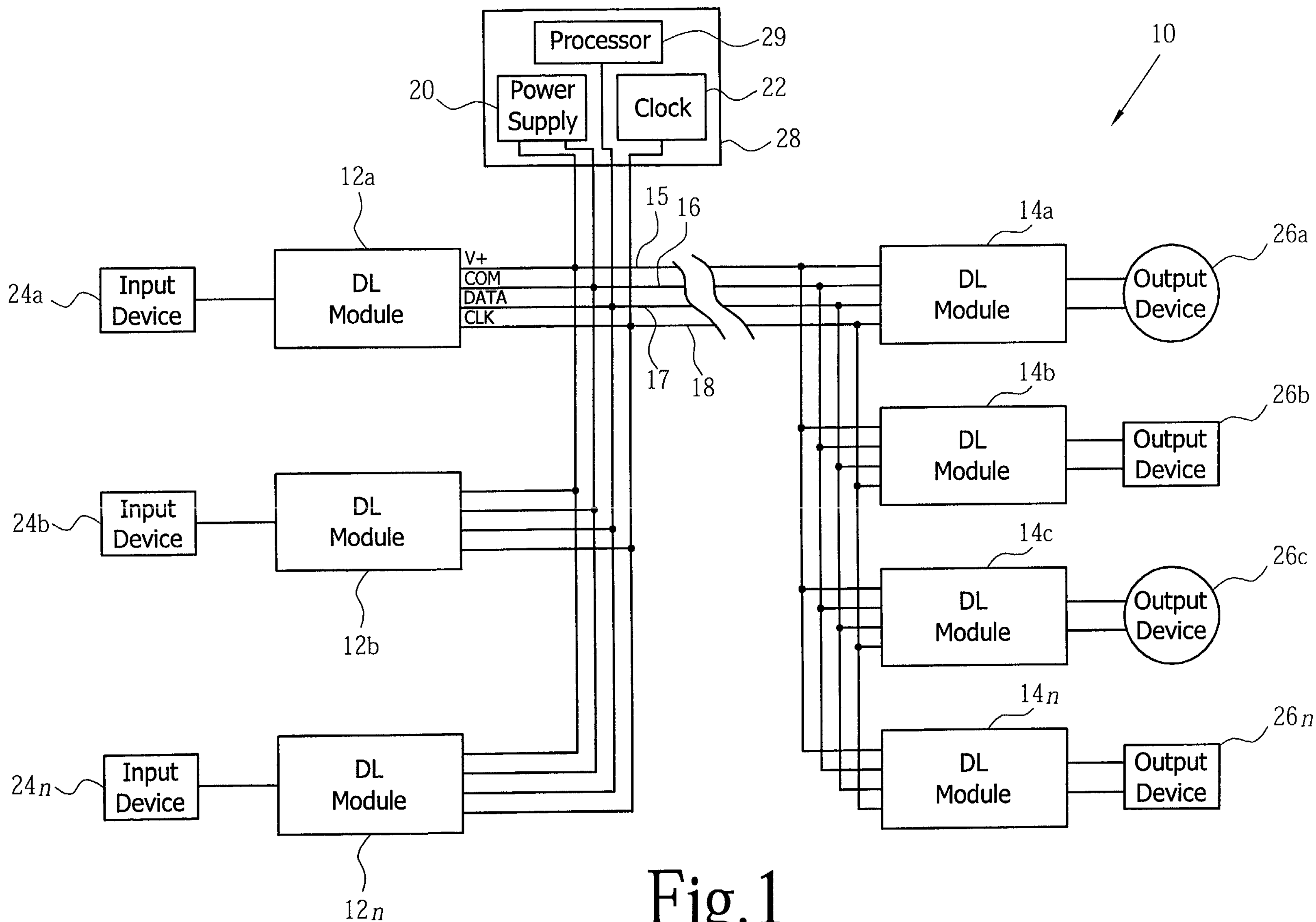
means for processing said data;

means for storing said data; and

means for retrieving said data.

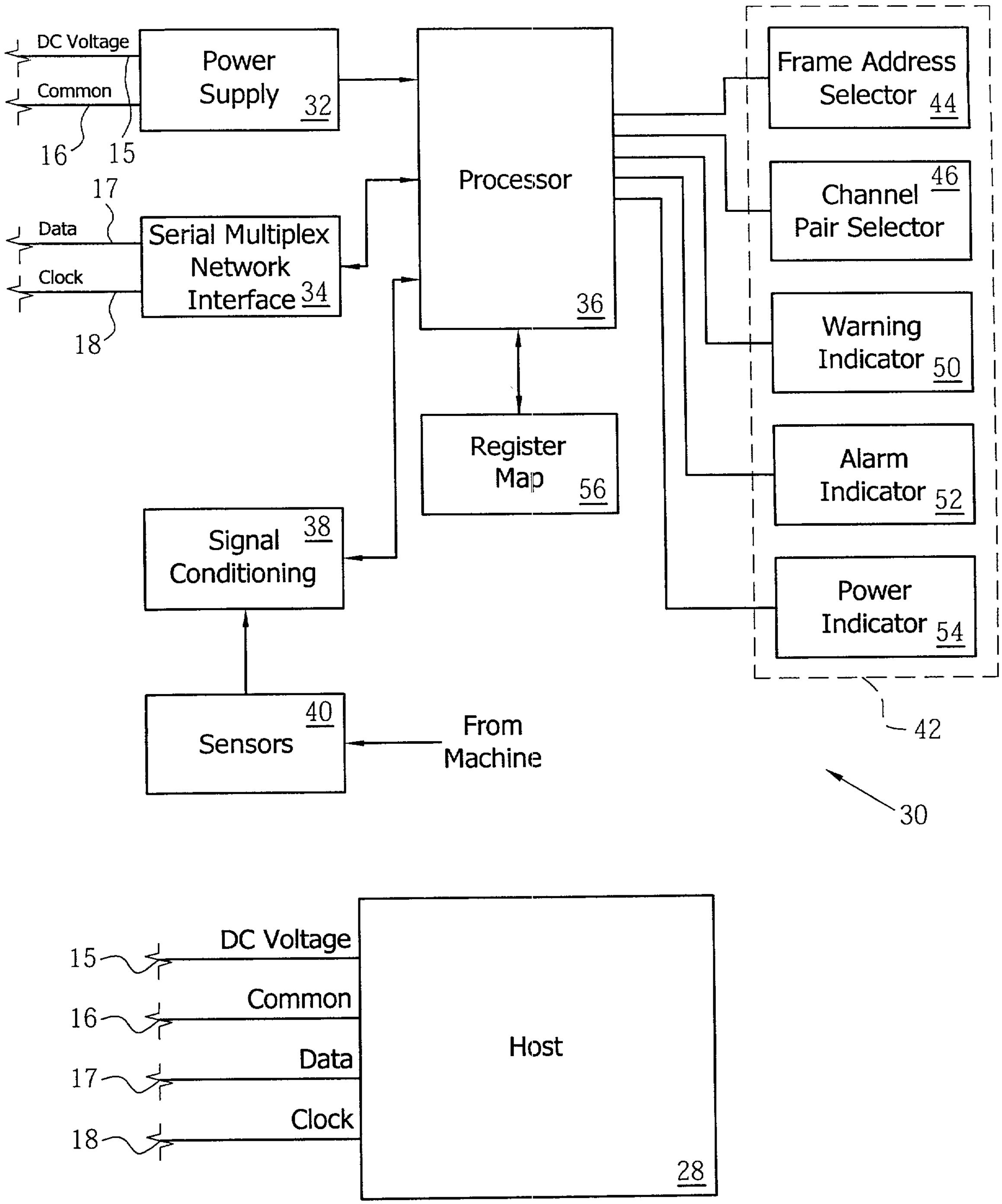
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A system and method for data table multiplexing on a serial multiplex data (bit level) system is described. The present invention combines the benefits of previous systems with the capability to transfer large tables of data. The method used to transfer this data is a software data multiplexing protocol that utilizes the previous physical layer protocol and is capable of coexisting with previous systems. Multiple bit addresses are assigned functions such as address, data, and error detection. This establishes a data transfer frame that is used to multiplex data between a host and a module. Communication to and from the host is accomplished through the register map. The register map contains module setup information, software configuration settings, raw data, or summary data.



10
Processor
29
Power Supply
20
Clock
22
28
12a
DL Module
V+
COM
DATA
CLK
15
16
17
18
Input Device
24a
24b
24n
12b
12n
14a
14b
14c
14n
Output Device
26a
26b
26c
26n

Fig.1


DC Voltage
Common
16
15
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Data
Clock
18
Power
Supply
32
Serial Multiplex
Network
Interface
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Processor
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Register
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56
Signal
Conditioning
38
Sensors
40
From
Machine
Frame Address
Selector
44
Channel
Pair Selector
46
Warning
Indicator
50
Alarm
Indicator
52
Power
Indicator
54
42
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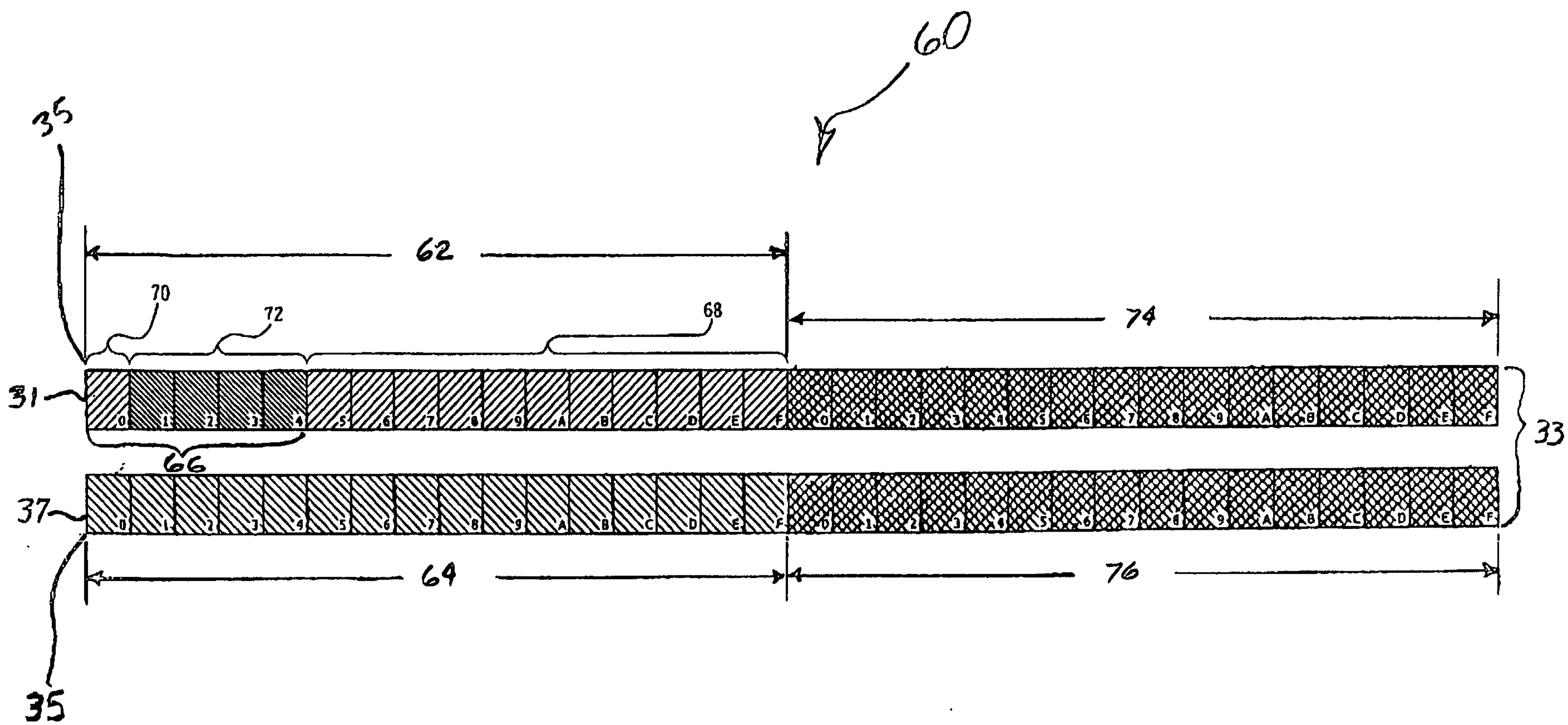
Common
17
Data
18
Clock
Host
28

Fig.2


60
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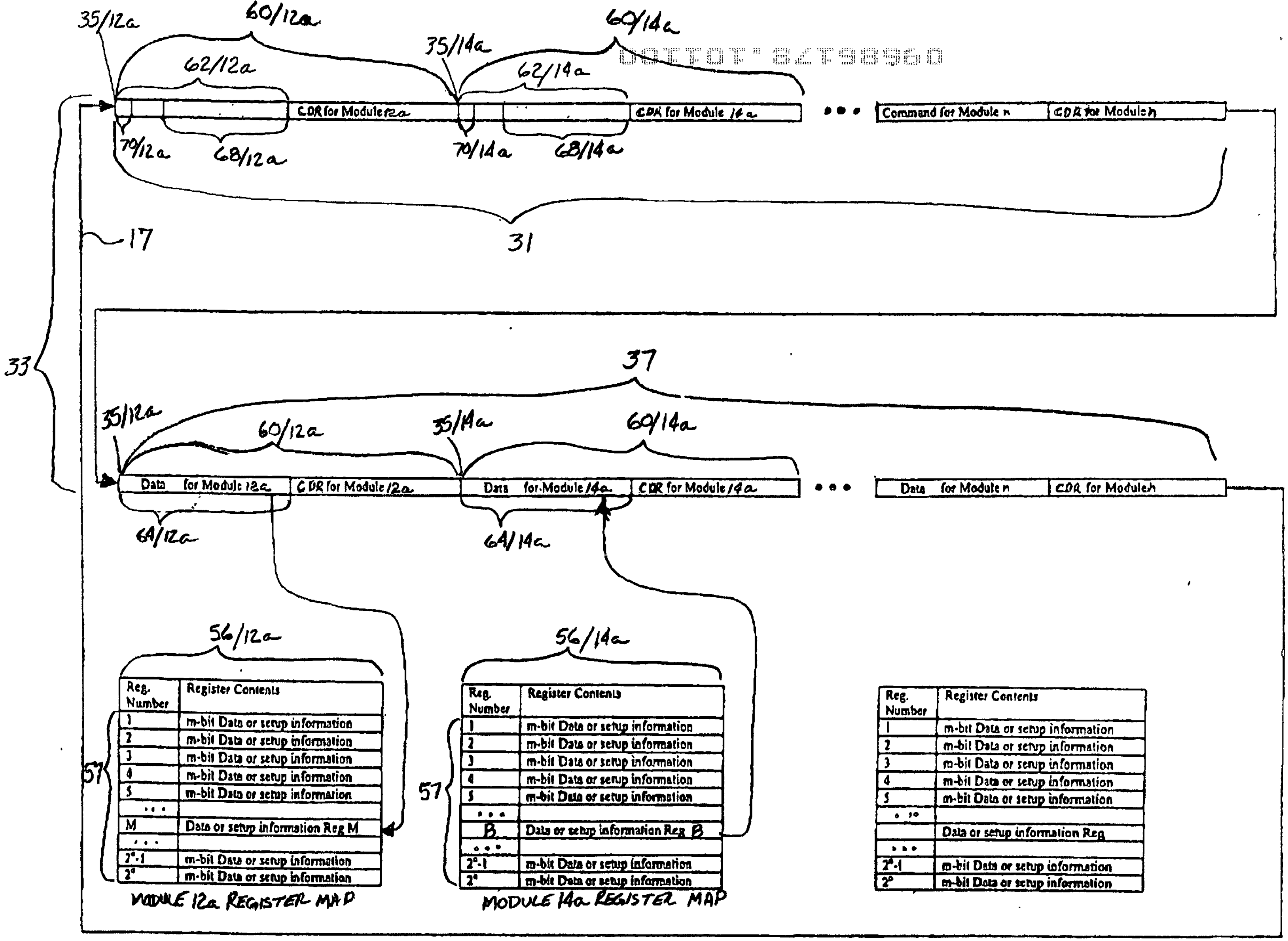
66
37
64
76
35
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F

fig 3a


35/12a
60/12a
62/12a
CDR for Module 12a
70/12a
68/12a
35/14a
60/14a
62/14a
CDR for Module 14a
70/14a
68/14a
Command for Module n
CDR for Module n
31
17
33
37
35/12a
60/12a
Data for Module 12a
CDR for Module 12a
64/12a
35/14a
60/14a
Data for Module 14a
CDR for Module 14a
64/14a
Data for Module n
CDR for Module n
56/12a
Reg. Number
Register Contents
m-bit Data or setup information
Data or setup information Reg M
57
MODULE 12a REGISTER MAP
56/14a
Data or setup information Reg B
57
MODULE 14a REGISTER MAP
Data or setup information Reg
fig.3b

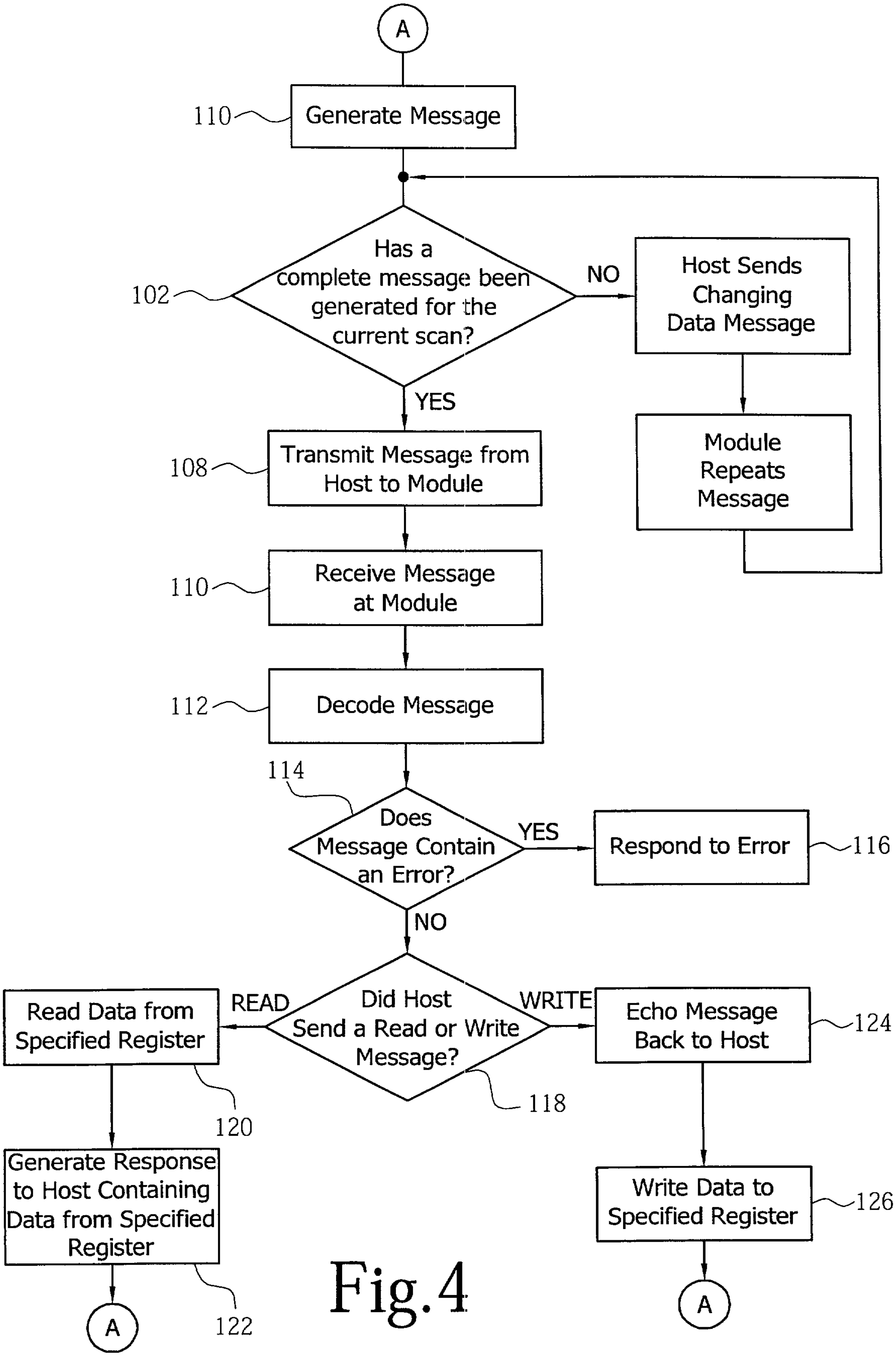

A
110
Generate Message
102
Has a complete message been generated for the current scan?
NO
Host Sends Changing Data Message
Module Repeats Message
YES
108
Transmit Message from Host to Module
110
Receive Message at Module
112
Decode Message
114
Does Message Contain an Error?
YES
Respond to Error
116
NO
Did Host Send a Read or Write Message?
READ
WRITE
Read Data from Specified Register
120
118
Echo Message Back to Host
124
Generate Response to Host Containing Data from Specified Register
122
Write Data to Specified Register
126
A
A

Fig.4

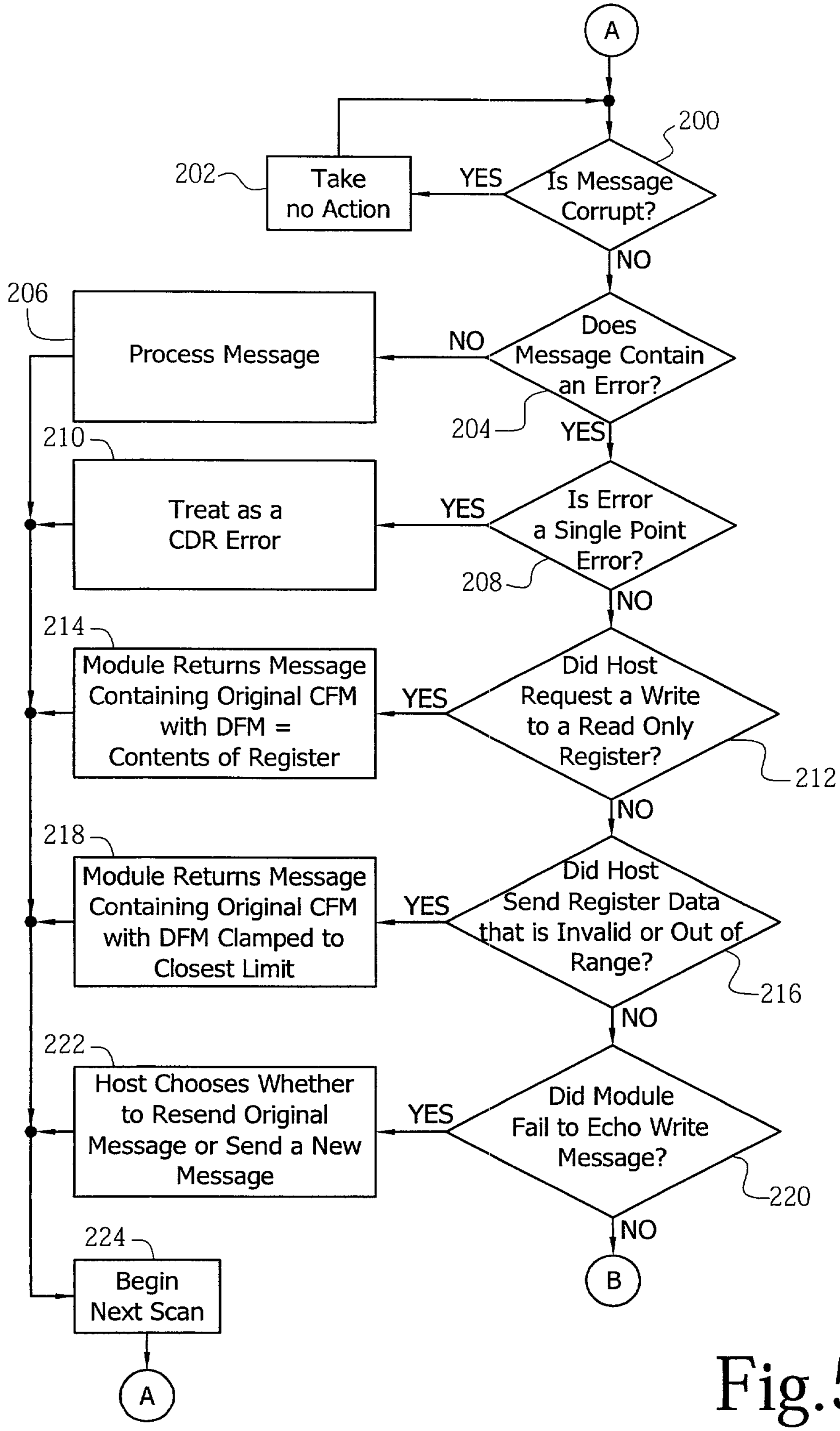

A
200
202
Take no Action
YES
Is Message Corrupt?
NO
206
Process Message
NO
Does Message Contain an Error?
204
YES
210
Treat as a CDR Error
YES
Is Error a Single Point Error?
208
NO
214
Module Returns Message Containing Original CFM with DFM = Contents of Register
YES
Did Host Request a Write to a Read Only Register?
212
NO
218
Module Returns Message Containing Original CFM with DFM Clamped to Closest Limit
YES
Did Host Send Register Data that is Invalid or Out of Range?
216
NO
222
Host Chooses Whether to Resend Original Message or Send a New Message
YES
Did Module Fail to Echo Write Message?
220
NO
B
224
Begin Next Scan
A

Fig.5a

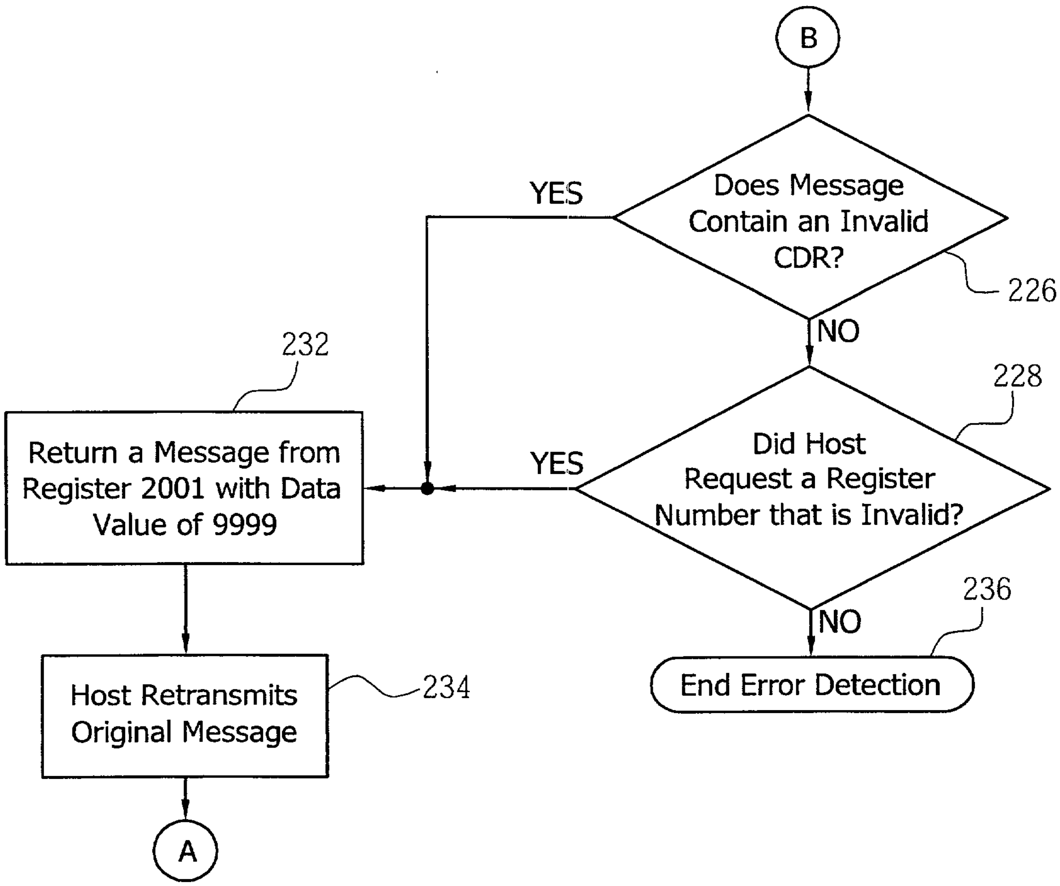

B
Does Message Contain an Invalid CDR?
YES
226
NO
232
228
Return a Message from Register 2001 with Data Value of 9999
YES
Did Host Request a Register Number that is Invalid?
236
NO
End Error Detection
Host Retransmits Original Message
234
A

Fig.5b

Docket No. RLC-74 **DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY** **PATENT**

As a below-named inventors, We hereby declare that:

(1) Our residences, post office addresses and citizenship are as stated below next to our name.

(2) We are the original, first inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BIT LEVEL NETWORK DATA MULTIPLEXING", Attorney Docket No.RLC-74, the specification of which:

__X_ is attached hereto.

____ was filed on ____________ as Application Serial No.__________________.

(3) We hereby state that we have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

(4) We acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to us to be material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

(5) We hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)

(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Priority Claimed Yes or No

(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Priority Claimed Yes or No

(6) We hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, we acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a), regarding events which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)

(7) We hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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(8) We hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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